

UKRAINIANS WIN NEAR LEMBERG

Capture From Poles All Points Between Przemysl and Grodek

GREAT OIL WELLS PRIZE

Threat to Burn Them Follows Failure of Allies to Adjust Claims

By the Associated Press London, Feb. 20.—Ukrainian forces Sunday resumed the attack against the Poles following Lemberg, and have captured all points between Przemysl and Grodek, west of Lemberg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna. Railway communication in that region has been interrupted.

Poles Advance on Other Fronts

Warsaw, Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—Northeast of Warsaw Polish troops have occupied Yolkovsk and have taken up a line along the River Nipka. The Russian Bolshevik hold the town of Olda and the line of the River Nipka. In Lithuania, the Poles have moved beyond Bialystok, but the German troops have not yet permitted them to enter that town.

The Inter-Allied Commission appointed by the Peace Conference to investigate the situation in Poland is settling matters rapidly, and is preparing to face many problems, the most important of which are the food supply and the differences between the Poles and the Ukrainians regarding the oil region near Lemberg, Galicia.

Threat to Burn Oil Wells

The Ukrainians threaten to burn the oil wells in their possession if they are forced to retreat. It is estimated that 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) of French, British and Belgian capital is invested in the oil fields of which the Poles and Ukrainians each hold a part.

The American members of the mission believe that after first aid, in the form of clothes and food, is given to Poland, credit should be extended to Poland, so the relief work may proceed along regular lines.

The inter-Allied commission must fix the boundaries of Poland and the neighboring states so that there will be no more disputes between neighbors. It must organize finances in Poland also and consider means for the improvement of roads, railways and waterways.

Food Relief on Way From Danzig

Concerning temporary aid, three vessels loaded with flour from America have arrived at Danzig, and the first train load of the flour is expected to arrive here tomorrow. The Germans in east Prussia are not expected to interfere with the transit of the flour.

New Monetary System Proposed

Poland is willing to pay for food relief, but she has no extensive credits, and these must be arranged. It is proposed to introduce a new monetary system, with the unit the lech, which is similar to the French franc, but according to Stanislas Carlowski, director of the Handlowe Bank, and Americans here, this money must be stabilized by foreign credit to protect the country from bankruptcy.

Decorate Four U. S. Generals

Coblenz, Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—In the Plaza, near the former royal palace in Coblenz, four American generals were decorated by the Belgians, while from the background several German officers in uniform, on duty in the occupied zone, and several hundred German civilians turned out to view the ceremonies.

German Officers Watch Belgians

Major General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the army of occupation, and Brigadier General Parke, commander of the First Brigade of the First Division, were decorated as commanders of the Order of Couronne. Major Timon, chief of the Belgian mission at American headquarters, presented the decorations.

City Has \$2,302,068.54 Balance

City Treasurer Shoyer's weekly statement shows a total of \$1,311,750.46 paid into the treasury during the week ending Feb. 17.

FRENCH PREMIER RESTS AND JESTS IN SPITE OF WOUND IN SHOULDER

Continued from Page One cusses his wound and his symptoms technically just as if they were those of another person.

Premier Describes Attack

Premier Clemenceau's own story of the attack on his shoulder, as he told it to a reporter yesterday, is given in the Matin today as follows:

"Yesterday, when I was passing that spot at the corner of the Boulevard de la Chapelle, I was struck by a bullet in the shoulder. I did not feel that there were perhaps other bullets in the revolver, and as soon as the first shot was fired I leaned forward to see. Other shots followed rapidly, one after another, and I felt a sharp pain low down the back of my neck. The pain was so intense that I could not help crying out. I realized perfectly that I had been hit."

"What follows," continued the Premier, "passed with lightning-like rapidity. The first, seated beside the chauffeur on the front of the automobile, had, at the moment I pulled his revolver out of his pocket. The chauffeur at the same time put on speed and got us out of range. Then he turned and brought me back home. Now I feel absolutely nothing."

The Premier paused here, and then added, sarcastically, "My adversaries are really poor shots. They are exceedingly clumsy."

A Difficult Patient

His enforced inaction is weighing heavily on the Premier, however, and the doctor in attendance is not unwilling to obey all their orders. He insisted in receiving visitors all day yesterday and in discussing current business with Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, who called on him late in the evening for the third time after the shooting.

Doctors and nurses discussed the shooting, horrified and indignant that such an occurrence could take place. King George, the British House of Commons and heads of many nations, sent messages of sympathy. M. Clemenceau's home was crowded with distinguished visitors who called to inquire as to his injuries and express their sympathy.

Last evening the Premier asked Major General Mordacq, his military aide, to decorate Chauffeur Decaudin. The ceremony took place in the Premier's bedroom, according to M. Clemenceau's request. Decaudin was driving the car when the Premier was fired upon, and another chauffeur attached to the person of the Premier, probably will be decorated tomorrow.

Emile Cottin, who attempted to assassinate the Premier, was taken to a sanatorium last night. An examination of the automobile in which the Premier was riding when he was fired upon showed seven distinct bullet marks.

Papers Deplore Assault

Two extracts from newspapers of widely varying views may be cited in this connection. Says the Humanite, the Socialist organ:

"Premier Clemenceau was yesterday our determined, formidable adversary, and he will be tomorrow. It is we who are the freer to stigmatize the idiotic attempt from which he has happily escaped.

On the other hand, the Libre Parole, the royalist and anti-Semitic newspaper, says:

"All Frenchmen, no matter if they disagree with Premier Clemenceau, will deplore the attempt, and rejoice that the results will apparently not be serious."

Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Colonel E. M. House, Henry White and General Tasker H. Bliss, members of the American Peace Commission, have sent the following joint message to Premier Clemenceau:

"Your Excellency—The commissioners to negotiate peace have been shocked beyond measure to learn of the abominable attempt made today on your life by a dastardly assassin. While deeply deploring that your Excellency should have suffered any injury whatsoever, they rejoice at your providential escape and congratulate the people of France that in the settlement of peace and in the rehabilitation of France they are to continue to receive the benefit of your wisdom, patriotism and seasoned statesmanship which your Excellency so strenuously and successfully exercised in their interest during the travail of war. With our best wishes for your speedy recovery, we are pleased to subscribe ourselves your sincere friends."

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, commenting on the attempt against the French Premier, said:

"The news of the dastardly attempt to assassinate M. Clemenceau will be echoed everywhere with the greatest horror and indignation.

"From the first his interests and activity in all concerning the Peace Conference have been unabated. It is most unfortunate that his colleagues for the time being will be deprived of his wise counsel and vigorous activities. However, the arrangements of the conference have been well organized, and I hope that during his absence substantial progress may be accomplished."

Foreign Minister Pichon visited the

Premier yesterday for about half an hour. This was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and M. Pichon reported the Premier as "doing well." He added that after the first shot M. Clemenceau said: "He has missed me." Not thinking that other shots would follow, Premier Clemenceau ate a hearty meal of food yesterday afternoon and was cheerful, despite the wound.

Cottin, the Premier's assailant, stated as the first shot struck the Premier because M. Clemenceau was the enemy of humanity and was preparing for another war.

Cottin describes himself "a solitary and scientific anarchist."

"When I reached Clemenceau's house I saw it was guarded, and so decided to make an attempt further on, at the corner of the Rue Franklin and the Rue de Bassat. There I hid, awaiting the automobile. When I saw the car I advanced and fired sideways, the first bullet piercing two windows; then I fired again, and the second bullet hit and continued firing until my revolver was exhausted. Most of the bullets hit the car. It seems to me that it was the last or last but one, which hit the Premier."

"About seven months ago I thought of killing Clemenceau as the greatest enemy of humanity. I determined to carry out this project a few days ago and for this purpose went to the Rue Franklin to see how I could attack the Premier with the least possible risk. I had taken care to find out his habits and identify his house, which seemed very simple for such a personality, and very ugly."

Cottin boasts of having read many works on social science and claims sole responsibility for his act.

"I wished the man who was preparing for another war to disappear," he said. "I am an integral anarchist, a friend of men, not excepting the Germans, and a friend of humanity and fraternity."

After getting out of the automobile in which he was riding when shot, the Premier, without a glance in the direction of Cottin, started to walk toward the front door of his house. The Spartacists at Mulheim and taken away cannon and nine throwers from the Mulheim barracks for use against the government troops at Dorsten.

The Spartacists at Mulheim announced that the strike will be maintained until the government troops are withdrawn from the Ruhr district. They say that if food becomes scarce, the bourgeois households will be called on to give up their stores to the Spartacists.

The Spartacists announced their intention of carrying the strike from the Rhineland into central Germany as the final struggle between labor and capital.

The police and local militia at Gelsenkirchen have risen against the Spartacists and driven them from the buildings which they had occupied earlier in the week.

At Elberfeld the Spartacists proclaimed a general strike and compelled the factories to close. A lively fight was carried on for possession of the railway station which was defended by railway employes, but the Spartacists finally occupied it. There were losses on both sides.

At a meeting at Bochum representatives of the national, state and municipal employes throughout the Ruhr district decided to strike if the Spartacist domination continues.

The Christian Labor Union at Essen announced that their 55,000 members will refuse to answer the call for a general strike.

Noted Speed Boats Burn Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—A score of speed boats, valued at more than \$100,000 and including the famous Peter Pan, were destroyed in a fire which destroyed several boat houses on the shores of Lake Placid.

SPARTACAN GUNS SHELL ROTTERDOP

Aid Rushed to Westphalian Town—Ruhr Disturbances Spread

BERLIN STRIKE SETTLED

Foch Allows German Troops in Neutral Zone—Erzberger Assails Junkers

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—Spartacan forces are bombarding the town of Rotterdam, in Westphalia, with artillery, according to a message received here from Muenster. Assistance to the defenders of Rotterdam is being sent from Muenster, the message adds.

The strike of store employes at Berlin has been settled and business places are reopening today, according to Berlin advices received here.

Amsterdam, Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—Marshal Foch has agreed to the employment of German government troops in the neutral zone comprising the ten kilometer district east of Cologne, but not including Dusseldorf, and also in the Rhine region south to Honnet in order to suppress local disturbances, according to a telegram received here from Muenster.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—The general strike in the Ruhr industrial district continues to spread in spite of the fact that a large majority of the miners, as shown by votes taken at many places, oppose the movement. Coal production in the region is virtually at a standstill.

The Socialist Vorwaerts and the bourgeois newspapers declare that the strike is a political movement instigated by Spartacan and Independent Socialist leaders.

Spartacists from Dusseldorf, according to reports received here, have dispersed the police of Mulheim and taken away cannon and nine throwers from the Mulheim barracks for use against the government troops at Dorsten.

The Spartacists announced their intention of carrying the strike from the Rhineland into central Germany as the final struggle between labor and capital.

The police and local militia at Gelsenkirchen have risen against the Spartacists and driven them from the buildings which they had occupied earlier in the week.

At Elberfeld the Spartacists proclaimed a general strike and compelled the factories to close. A lively fight was carried on for possession of the railway station which was defended by railway employes, but the Spartacists finally occupied it. There were losses on both sides.

At a meeting at Bochum representatives of the national, state and municipal employes throughout the Ruhr district decided to strike if the Spartacist domination continues.

The Christian Labor Union at Essen announced that their 55,000 members will refuse to answer the call for a general strike.

FRENCH RADICALS MOVE TO OUST CLEMENCEAU; BRIAND FAVORED

Continued from Page One indicated an isolation which has steadily increased.

England and America, working in close co-operation, and supported by Italy, have dominated the conference. On virtually all points France has been compelled to yield more than others in the compromises which have been effected, until finally her biggest loss has taken a large part of the control of the armistice situation from the hands of the military and, therefore, from Foch, and placed it in the hands of the supreme economic council.

In this process, France has yielded, first on the question of feeding Germany and later on the question of the taking of German passenger ships by America and Great Britain and, finally, on the latest armistice question, admitting certain raw materials into Germany. These concessions were not granted in such a way as to draw America, England and France closer together.

On the contrary, the situation reached a climax, when the Americans caused a report to be circulated that they were considering withdrawal of the conference from the French capital. The incident marked the extreme point in French isolation and led to the situation of France being discussed in French papers.

There has been an outbreak of criticism of the French Government in the French press since that one evidence of weakening of the French Government. Up until a fortnight ago, there appeared in the French press little criticism of the French Government or anything indicating that the French policy tended toward the isolation of France.

Press Openly Criticizes

The French press now is discussing the situation frankly and, in addition, the economic policy of the French Government is being subjected to criticism. For example, Le Populaire, the most vigorous of the Socialist newspapers, declares that France must close behind her reputation of the debt and the confiscation of private fortunes. La Lanterne criticizes the French exclusionist policy, taking its text from the Ford case.

Le Journal prints an article under the heading, "Let Us Be Just to America," and, after criticizing the exclusionist policy, asks, "Would it not be criminal to prefer to the great advantages of co-operation between France and America some sort of political adventure—one doesn't know what—contrary to the profound sentiment and interest of the country?" Meanwhile the conservative newspapers, which had been

Wilson Wirelesss His Sympathy to Premier

On Board U. S. S. George Washington, Feb. 20.—By A. P.—President Wilson has sent the following message of condolence on learning of the attack upon Premier Clemenceau:

"Lansing, American mission, Paris: "Please convey to M. Clemenceau my heartfelt sympathy and my joy at his escape. I sincerely hope that the report that he was only slightly injured is altogether true. I was deeply shocked by the news of the attack."

"WOODROW WILSON."

The real weakness of the French situation is that the Radicals have no strong figure about whom they can unite. Any successor to Clemenceau, short of a radical successor, is likely to be short-lived, for the problems of the country, economic and social, are too tremendous not to be met frankly. The real weakness of the present government is that it was created for an emergency. A new emergency, totally different, exists now and the present government is not adapted to it.

Premier Clemenceau has performed great service to France and the nation is profoundly grateful. But an economic and social crisis exists and Clemenceau has neither economic nor social sense. He is a first-class fighting man, who summed up himself in the epigram, "I make war."

COTTIN MEMBER OF COMMUNIST ALLIANCE

Paris, Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—Cottin, the assassin of M. Clemenceau, belongs to the group of anarchists known as the Communist Federation.

The attack on M. Clemenceau does not appear to have been an impulsive movement prompted by a disordered brain, but a deliberate attempt at murder decided on after mature deliberation and executed after long and patient shadowing of the Premier.

This is the judgment of M. Tanguy, under-commissioner of police, as related to the Associated Press after Tanguy had questioned the prisoner for three hours and conducted the minute search of his dressing room on the Orleans road just outside the Paris wall. M. Tanguy said also that he was convinced Cottin was alone in his attack on M. Clemenceau and that the prisoner had no confederates.

"No third degree" was necessary to make Cottin talk, said M. Tanguy. "He was willing, even anxious to talk."

"You wish to hear my story?" was the way the prisoner greeted M. Tanguy, according to the under-commissioner. "Sit down," he said, "and I will tell you all about it."

Cottin then related his story of how he had prepared to assassinate M. Clemenceau, adding that from the time of the execution of the King of Rome in Paris, "the fate of the old man was sealed."

During the morning the correspondent saw detectives returning from a search of Cottin's room. They have a great basket filled with scratched photographs, tracts and letters from anarchist comrades of Cottin in various countries.

When seen in prison Cottin was smiling, although his face was battered as a result of the pounding he has received in the morning when he was arrested.

"What an honor" said Cottin as the members of the photographers clicked in taking his picture.

"You are in for a fine pickle," said one of the newspaper men as Cottin passed by.

"I don't mind worry," replied Cottin, dropping into the vernacular now used by the police. M. Tanguy told the Associated Press

that Cottin was a well-educated man and spoke with certain distinction and appeared to be fully responsible mentally.

Your Car Will Not Freeze - and next spring you will not have a big bill for radiator repairs if you put in PYRO Alcohol. That's why the Government uses PYRO in the Army, Navy and Post-office motors. Warning! Motorists should know that most chemical non-freezes on the market are based on calcium chloride, of which the U. S. Bureau of Standards warns: "Calcium chloride compounds should be used with caution if at all, on account of their corrosive action." You run no risk of corrosion, rusting, scaling or big radiator repair bills - if you use PYRO ALCOHOL. Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co. Distributors 111 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

L'ITALIA E LE SUE GIUSTE ASPIRAZIONI

Francia ed Inghilterra Rispetteranno i Trattati Conclusi col Governo Italiano

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT NO. 841 Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, of the Congress of Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the DIRECTOR, Postmaster General.

coorta orientale dell'Adriatico, furono Parigi, 19 febbraio.—Un rapporto di Havas annuncia che quando le richieste del jugo-slavo, riguardo i territori sulla parte italiana del Supremo Consiglio della Conferenza della Pace, vi fu un tentativo per far sì che fossero riferite ad una commissione la quale era stata nominata per esaminare le domande della Romania.

Il Barone Sonnino, Ministro per gli Affari Esteri d'Italia, si oppose recisamente a tale disposizione dichiarando che per i detti territori erano stati conclusi dei trattati tra l'Italia, la Francia e l'Inghilterra nel febbraio 1918. Egli disse che i trattati erano tuttora in vigore e conseguentemente soltanto in forma di un nuovo accordo tra le tre nazioni nominate, potrebbe modificarsi.

L'opposizione del Barone Sonnino fu sostenuta dal Primo Ministro di Francia Clemenceau, ma M. A. J. Balfour, segretario per gli Affari Esteri d'Inghilterra, propose un compromesso che fu adottato. In base a ciò le aspirazioni riguardanti la Bulgaria e l'Austria-Ungheria dovranno essere definite ad una speciale commissione, mentre la questione dell'Adriatico dovrà essere riservata.

Roma, 19 febbraio.—Tutta la stampa italiana e' fortemente indignata contro i fatti del Jugoslavo nel richiedere il Presidente Wilson per un abito allo scopo di decidere il conflitto per le aspirazioni sui territori lungo l'Adriatico. Si rievoca che una tale richiesta da parte del jugo-slavo costituisce una offesa morale al Congresso della Pace e menoma completamente il prestigio delle sue conferenze.

Noted Speed Boats Burn Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—A score of speed boats, valued at more than \$100,000 and including the famous Peter Pan, were destroyed in a fire which destroyed several boat houses on the shores of Lake Placid.

STUTZ The development of the Stutz 16-valve 4-cylinder motor has done more to discourage the use of 6 and 8-cylinder cars than any single event of recent years. S. R. Blocksom Motor Company 667-669 North Broad Street

PHOTOPLAYS PHOTOPLAYS The following theatres obtain their pictures through the STANLEY Booking Corporation, which is a guarantee of early showing of the finest productions. Ask for the theatre in your locality obtaining pictures through the Stanley Booking Corporation.

Table listing various theatres and photo plays, including Alhambra, Apollo, Arcadia, Bluebird, Broadway, Chestnut Hill, Empress, Fairmount, Family, 56th St., Great Northern, Imperial, and Leader.

Mack Trucks advertisement featuring a large illustration of a Mack truck and text: "20 Years of Trucking MACK trucks have proven their sound construction by giving long-lived performance. After 20 years of continuous manufacture, the MACK line is the one absolute guarantee against transportation failure. MACK trucks will insure your transportation with reserve power, consistent performance, and undeniable certainty of operation. Six sizes—1 to 7 1/2 tons; and four tractor sizes—5 to 15 tons. INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY 2300 Chestnut St., Philadelphia H. D. WATSON, Manager PERFORMANCE GUARANTEED"